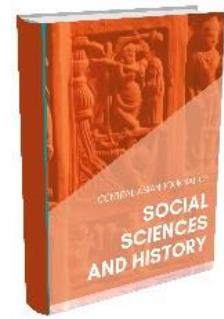




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



The Activity of Devon in the Central Administration during the Ashtarkhanies Dynasty

Jumaniyoz Sangirov

Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, Doctoral student of the Institute of History

Abstract:

This article deals with that during the Ashtarkhanies dynasty, which ruled the Uzbek state for a century and a half, there was a devon in the central administration and its scope of duties was reduced. It is explained that the employees of devan are called "qalam ahli". Also, devanbegi kalon who performed in the devan, head devan, mushrif, an accountant, tanobono devan, secretary, an inner city official, devan of arabkhona, devan of tavjih, the librarian, kutvol (building), devan of xon sayishxona, devan of toshaklar, second mushrif, jogir kotib, mahram of devon, devan of Yasovul, secretary of the treasury (editor-in-chief), secretary of state lands (property manager), chronicler (reporter of current events) and warehouse clerk (warehouse manager) the main and additional duties, authority, and powers of such positions are shown. In particular, it has been proven that the position of devani yasovul, which has been considered as one position in scientific literature until now, is a separate position from the position of khan yasovul.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 09-Jul-23

Received in revised form 15-Jul-23

Accepted 07- Aug-23

Available online 12-Sep-2023

Key word: Uzbek statehood, Ashtarkhanies, devan, positions in devan, qalam ahli, devanbegi kalon, devoni kalon, mushrif, daftardor, devoni tanobono, munshiy, arbobi daruni shakhr, devoni arabhona, devoni tavjih, kitobdor, kutvol (in the sphere of building), devon of khan saisxonasi, to'shaklar devoni, kichik mushrif, poygirnavis, devoni mahram, devoni yasovul, devonxona kotibi (editor of sarkor), secretary of state lands (amlok mirzosi), chronicler (reporter of current events) and and warehouse clerk (warehouse manager).

Introduction

If we look at the central management system of the dynasties in the Turan region before the Shaybanies, it can be observed that it consisted of a dargah and a divan. Dargah - the ruling head was the highest state office, and devans were considered executive ministries that managed tasks in a certain area. It is obvious that such a system of governance began to change by the time of the

Shaybanites. In the words of Azmat Zia, power has been embodied in one office in the center and in the regions. The precise distribution of dargah and executive (devans) is not visible in this age¹. That is, now, by assigning the tasks of the special ministries, which are operated by different officials, to different persons, the activities of the devans on various issues have been put to an end, and on the contrary, as noted by the academician, Boriboy Akhmedov, the devan will turn into a state apparatus dealing with finance, tax and revenue issues².

Main part:

The change noted in the entrance to the divan during the Shaybanies period continued during the Ashtarkhanies dynasty³. For example, in a number of works and documents related to the period of the dynasty, it is possible to encounter a lot of information confirming this. For example, if Mutribiy Samarkandiy notes that "...the devonbegi and his office (devonkhana) are the body that conducts the calculation of the whole state"⁴, Muhammad Zaman Bukhari notes that Ubaydullah Khan ordered the officials and mehtars of the cabinet to re-check the documents and decrees on land rights given by previous rulers in the hands of Joybor Khojas.⁵ You can find a lot of information about Devon's management of the country's finances: income and expenses, taxes, levies, land registers and documents in other works and documents.⁶

It is noteworthy that the population also uses the term "devan" to describe the issue of finance and documentation: "When the people of our father's devan calculated its harvest, they said that it was equal to the harvest of Samarkand"⁷, this can be seen in the sentence of Muhammad Talib.

In the work "Bahrul asror" written by Mahmud ibn Vali, Boriboy Ahmedov, relying on some vague information about the devan begi and devan tanobana, points out that the number of devans (positions in the devan) was large during the Shaybaniy and Ashtarkhaniy period in the example of Balkh region.⁸ However, it does not go into detail about how many there are, their names, and their functions.

The first information about the names and duties of the positions in the existing cabinet is visible in A. Semenov's research. However, he also systematizes the information and presents it in the same way as the management system in Bukhara was classified in the work of Mirzo Badi Devon, without comparing it with the information from other sources.⁹

Significantly, the research of the sources of the history of the dynasty shows that in this period there were several positions in the devan, which had a complex management system, and each of them had strictly defined duties. For example, during the Ashtarkhaniy period, the people of the devan who existed in the Shayboniy period and who were mentioned by Zayniddin Vasifiy in his work "Badoe ul-Vaqoe" when mentioning the incident of Shaibaniykhon Ubaydullah Khan's era, worked in devan.¹⁰ In particular, Mutribiy Samarkandi, a historian of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, emphasized that the devan system was divided into devan officials and people of the pen¹¹, while Muhammad Zaman Bukhari

¹ Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи. Р. 269.

² Очерки аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве. С.149; Истрия Балха. С. 162.

³ Абдулланома. Биринчи жилд. Тошкент. 1999. Р. 298; Абдулланома. Иккинчи жилд. Тошкент. 2000. Р. 123.

⁴ Политическая история Турай-тимуридов по материалам персидского исторического сочинения Бахр ал-асрап. С. 140.

⁵ Тазкират уш-шуаро. Р.165.

⁶ Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных (География). С. 51; Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi. s.1511; Тұхфат үл-хони. Барғай 45, 47, 54; О.Д. Чеховий. Документы, стр. 13 (перц, текст), стр. 13 (русский перевод).

⁷ Матлаб ут-толибин. Р.137.

⁸ Истрия Балха. С. 155.

⁹ Бухарский трактат о чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре. С. 137 – 153.

¹⁰ Бадое ул-вақое. Р. 56 – 57.

¹¹ Тазкират уш-шуаро. Р. 452.

also uses the phrase "pen holders (qalam egalari)" in his work "Ubaydullanoma"¹². Also, in his work, Mirzo Badi Devan defines the person who intends to work in the devan as: "...a person who wants to learn digital pen and ink science".¹³ Or, in another place, he calls the officials who worked in the devan "penciler (qalamkash)" and "penciler (qalamdor)" and compares them to "swordsmith (qilichkash)" and "swordsmith (qilichdor)".¹⁴ In another place, the persons intending to serve in the devan are openly called "pencil people".¹⁵ It is worth noting that Ahmad Donish, who created during the mang'it dynasty, also means the people who manage the country's finances and documents by the term "people of the pen".¹⁶

It is necessary to clarify who exactly is meant by the poets who were glorified as the people of knowledge in their time¹⁷, and the people of the pen, different from the category of scientists. By carefully analyzing the information in Mutribiy Samarkandi's work, it can be said that when he said people of the pen, he meant those who were engaged in keeping "devani khat (documents)" in the devan. In fact, the notes of Khoja Samandar Termiziy clarify the issue even more. When he says "people of the pen", he emphasizes the positions of the open-minded devan, and among them he mentions the senior devanbegi and the clerks: After the accession to the throne of the Bukhara government and its administration was granted to His Holiness Khusomayun (Subkhankulikhon), the shadow of Allah on earth, all the documents, papers and notebooks related to the Olampanokh ministry were handed over to the most experienced mirzas, famous scholars who were great defenders of the Islamic religion and who gained great respect among the people: Mirzo Aldulboqi handed over to the devan and Mirzo Rizo to the accountants. ... The flower garden of Mavarounnahr was watered with the sweet water pouring from their pen... His Highness saw that Mirza Abdulboqi is a very capable person with his clear mind and thinking, which reflects the world without error, and that he is working well beyond the requirements of the ministerial task. Therefore, the khan took into account the fact that he was decorating the khanate with his pen made of sugarcane, and rewarded him with a world-conquering sword, and gave him another sword for his high talent in the field of penmanship. He now has the honor of being among the khan's servants and great emirs, whether they are sitting or standing."¹⁸ He now has the honor of being among the khan's servants and great emirs, whether they are sitting or standing." Detailed information about the people of the pen and the staff of the devan who worked in Devon can be found in detail in the work of Mirzo Badi Devon. That is, the people of the pen are divided into five ranks according to the importance and similarity of the task performed by Mirza Badi Devon, and in each rank he counts four positions according to his prestige.

At the first level of the devan system, called the people of the pen, there were four positions: devani kalon, mushrif, daftardar and devani tanobono.

The second level consisted of such positions as munshiy, arbobi daruniy shahr, devoni arabhona, devoni tavjih, on the third level, there were librarians, kutvol (construction), devan of the khan saishana, and devans of beds.

The fourth level consisted of such positions as second mushrif, poygirnavis, devoni mahram, devoni yasovul, on the fifth level, write four: secretary of the devan (sarkor muharriri), secretary of state lands (amlok mirzosi), chronicler (reporter of current events), and warehouse secretary (warehouse

¹² Убайдулланома. Р. 146.

¹³ Тухфат ул-хони. Баргай 48, 50.

¹⁴ That work. Р. 52.

¹⁵ That work. Р. 49.

¹⁶ Наводир ул-вақоे. Р. 49.

¹⁷ Абдулланома. Иккинчи жилд. Р. 134.

¹⁸ Дастан ул-мулк. Рр. 178 – 179.

manager)¹⁹. Also, in the work "Machma'-ul-arkom" there are also mentions of umaras²⁰, whose function was accounting, who worked in the devan, and who Mutribiy Samarkandi noted as "devan officials", devanbegi kalon, mehtari kalon, devani sarkor, mehtar of bed room²¹.

If we rely on the reports of Muhammad Talib, who paid attention to this management system in his work, it can be understood that several mirzas served under each post according to their duties²².

Each position within the department had a strictly defined task. The first of them was the rank of devanbegi kalon (دیوان بیگی کلان)²³.

Dilorom Sangirova, who emphasized that the central management system of the Bukhara khanate was formed in steps, writes that "Devonbegi's post is on the second step among existing titles and positions."²⁴ For example, Boriboy Akhmedov notes that the position of devanbegi is close to the position of the ruler after the position of otaliq²⁵. A. A. Semonov dwells on the role of the great mansabi of devanbegi, Mirzo Badi relies fully on the information of devonbegi²⁶. It can be understood from the work "Machma'-ul-Arkom" that the main task of the devanbegi kalon was to control the work of the devankhana, like the devanbeybashi under the administration of the neighboring Safaviy dynasty²⁷. This included control of the amount of the state treasury, salary, allowances, funds allocated for construction, military campaigns, money circulation, tax revenue and expenditure ledgers performed by the clerks of the registry office. It is noteworthy that devanbegi was also responsible for the control of devans in many regions²⁸. In addition, devonbegi kalon was given the management of a certain district of Bukhara province as a mirob (specialist on water issues)²⁹.

In addition, the devanbegi kalon had additional duties. In particular, he participated in military campaigns and commanded the army. For example, Iskandarbek Munshiy Imamqulikhan notes that in 1616, Nodir Togan was appointed as the head of the army of 30,000 men sent to capture Khurasan³⁰, while Muhammad Amin Bukhariy writes that the palace of Iskandar Devonbegi, Khoja Qulibi took an active part in the army formed against Anusha Khan during the reign of Sulbonqulikhan. It is noteworthy that the analysis of the data in the sources shows that in many places the left wing of the army was entrusted to the post of devanbegi. This is confirmed by Salim Serken³¹. For example, during the period of Ubaydullahkhan, the left wing of the army was led by the devanbegi of O'z Temur³², and the devanbegi of Kutluq³³ during the period of Abulfayzhan³⁴. In general, the information from all sources can be seen that a person in the position of devanbegi was active in battles in all periods.³⁵

¹⁹ Мачмаъ-ул-арком. Баргаи. 154 – 156.

²⁰ Тазкират уш-шуаро. Р. 452.

²¹ Мачмаъ-ул-арком. Баргаи. 158 – 159.

²² Матлаб ут-толибин. Р. 141.

²³ ملا جلال الدین منجیم. تاریخ عباسی یا رؤزنامه ملا جلال. تهران. ۱۳۶۶؛ ۱۶۵۱. دیونیانی بەزئۇئەن Abbasin tarixi. s. 1651؛ ۱۷۸.

²⁴ Бухоро хонлиги давлат бошқарувида Нодир Devonbegining ўрни. Р. 130.

²⁵ История Балха. С. 155.

²⁶ Бухарский трактато чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре. С. 147.

²⁷ Мачмаъ-ул-арком. Баргаи. 158.

²⁸ That work. That place

²⁹ That work. That place.

³⁰ Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi. 1651.

³¹ Мухит ат-таворих. Р. 58.

³² Buhara hanlig'i'nin askeri teskilati (1500 – 1868). s. 150.

³³ Убайдулланома. Р. 118.

³⁴ Тарихи Абулфазхон. Р. 148.

³⁵ Дастан ул-мулк. Р. 147.

Also, from the notes³⁶ of Muhammad Amin Bukhariy: "When Abdulazizkhan went to Karmana, he transferred the government of Bukhara to the palace of Iskandar Devanbegi", it can be understood that he also performed the task of managing the capital when the ruler was out of the palace.

Salim Serken notes that a person in the position of devanbegi was also responsible for foreign relations and diplomacy. In particular, a person in the position of Devonbegi, in addition to acting as an ambassador, also acted as a mediator between the ambassadors of foreign countries and the ruler. For example, according to the work "Tarixi Muqimkhoni", Nadir Devanbegi mediates between Hakim Haziq and Imam Quli Khan, the ambassador sent by Jahangirshah³⁷. That is, the ambassadors conveyed their requests to the ruler through the devanbegi.³⁸ According to the information given in the sources, this function of devanbegi remained unchanged from the beginning³⁹ of the dynasty until its end⁴⁰.

The duties of the existing positions in the cabinet under the control of devanbegi kalon" have also been clearly defined. In particular, the role of the chief devani kalon was the custodian-keeper of the ruler's office, only the control of documents such as the "bilg'u", "tanho". A. Semenov records the confidential ledger, which is responsible for maintaining and maintaining the state's annual financial processes, as "daftari oliv" (دفتری عالی)⁴¹.

Mushrif⁴², another influential position in the Cabinet, recorded the gifts, gifts, favors and favors given by the khan during the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, and supervised its execution⁴³. A. Semenov writes that there were such things as sarpo (سرپ), jiba (جیب), javshan (جوشن)⁴⁴. M. Abduraimov said that among the gifts of the ruler recorded by the mushrif in the book were suyurg'ol, tanho and other land forms. Notably, M. Abduraimov calls this notebook "iron notebook" (daftari temir) in his research work. The purpose of this was to prevent falsification of the document in the hands of the owner, so that it would be a basis for rewriting the document when it is lost. It can be seen that the information in the "iron book" available in the devankhan and maintained by the employees has acquired the main importance. For example, if the document in the hands of the owner is lost, he applied to the registry office and re-registered the land for himself on the basis of "daftari temir". However, if the official information that the land belongs to him did not come out from the "daftari temir", the land in question was taken away by the officials of the registry office and turned into real estate land⁴⁵. In addition, the owners of the land in the secluded, suyurg'ol order had to approve the land document every year by these devans⁴⁶. In addition, the owners of the land in the secluded, suyurg'ol order had to approve the land document every year by these devans⁴⁷.

According to M. Abduraimov, the above situation was implemented every time the ruler changed⁴⁸. In the works of Mutribiy Samarkandiy "Tazkirat ash-shuaro" and Khoja Samandar Termiziy's "Dastur ul-

³⁶ That work. P. 40.

³⁷ Buhara hanlig'i'nin askeri teskilati. s. 150.

³⁸ Мукимханскаяистория. С. 89.

³⁹ Мукимханскаяистория. That place.

⁴⁰ 16-18. AsırlardaBuharaHanlığı'naGelenBatılı SeyyahlarveSeyahatnameleri. s. 152.

⁴¹ Бухарский трактато чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре. С. 141.

⁴² Абдулланома. Иккинчи китоб. Р. 214.

⁴³ Мачмай-ул-арқом. Баргаи. 154.

⁴⁴ Бухарский трактато чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре. С. 141.

⁴⁵ Очерки аграрных отношений в Бухарским ханстве. С. 33.

⁴⁶ That work. That place.

⁴⁷ Ёрликлар тўплами. 49 хужжат.

⁴⁸ Очерки аграрных отношений в Бухарским ханстве. С. 31.

mulk" it is noted that there was a position of daftar (دفتردار) in the court⁴⁹. According to Mirzo Badi Devon, the bookkeeper supervised the hiring and firing of "tanhodor" and "suyurg'ol" owners⁵⁰.

Tonobona devani (ديوان طنابانه) calculated the input taxes and output costs from spring and autumn crops⁵¹.

On the next level was the position of munshi (منشى), who was glorified as "saroy tugronavisi"⁵². Candidates appointed to this post should be madrasah educated, broad-minded, talkative⁵³, and should write beautifully in all forms of letters called "nastaliq", especially in a letter of introduction⁵⁴. The task⁵⁵ of this post was to write down and confirm the ruler's favors, prayers and greetings, wishes and convey⁵⁶ them to the owners, just like in the Shaybanies period during the Ashtarkhanies period, or in the Safavies state ruling in neighboring Iran⁵⁷. For example, Muhammad Amin Bukhari Subkhankulikhan defeated the khan of Khiva Anushakhan: "... well-known writers, munshies with a good mind, including Mullah Barqatiy and Mullah Mir Muhammad, munshies made the woven gem into the thread of the sentence and the pearl metaphors into the joy of the essay with wonderful, meaningful and pleasant words, and sent the letters to the surrounding and sides," he writes⁵⁸. These documents written by the munshi were usually edited by the ruler. Muhammad Zaman Bukhari Mahmudbiy otalik appealed to Ubaydullah Khan for forgiveness and asked the amirs to forgive him, so Ubaydullah Khan ordered to write a letter to Munshi. But that letter was returned several times because Ubaydullah Khan did not like it⁵⁹.

Arbobi daruni shahr (ارباب درون شهر) was controlled by the city council over the canals and canals in the city and was responsible for its cleanliness⁶⁰.

The task of the devan of Arabkhana was to resolve the affairs of the Arab community, how to employ them and include them in the ranks of the army⁶¹. According to Semenov, the cabinet also had the authority to collect taxes for emergency situations⁶². This court was headed by a person in the position of "parvonachi"⁶³.

Devan of Tavjikh (ديوان توجيه) avorij (was responsible for the accuracy of the tax, khiroj, zakat and duty book) and the tavjih (expense) book. This post is subordinated to the daftardor and devan of tonobona⁶⁴.

The third level is the practice of librarians, candidates for which are taken from people who have attended a madrasa and have a high level of knowledge of calligraphy, painting, and literature. The main task of the "kitobdor" (bookkeeper's) office is the same as it was during the Shaybanies period⁶⁵,

⁴⁹ Тазкират уш-шуаро. Р. 222; Дастан ул-мулк. Р. 179.

⁵⁰ Мачмай-ул-арком. Баргаи. 154.

⁵¹ That work. That place.

⁵² Мухит ат-таворих. Р. 57.

⁵³ Тазкират уш-шуаро. Р. 363.

⁵⁴ Мухит ат-таворих. Р. 170.

⁵⁵ Бадое ул-вакое. Р. 73; Абдулланома. Биринчи китоб. Р. 246. Абдулланома. Иккинчи жилд. 32, Р. 206

⁵⁶ Dünayani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi. Р. 1090.

⁵⁷ Мачмай-ул-арком. Баргаи. 154; Dünayani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi. s. 1511.

⁵⁸ Мухит ат-таворих. Р. 69.

⁵⁹ Убайдулланома. Р. 186.

⁶⁰ Мачмай-ул-арком. Баргаи. 154.

⁶¹ Ўша асар. Ўша жой

⁶² Бухарский трактато чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре. С. 142.

⁶³ Мачмай-ул-арком. Баргаи. 154.

⁶⁴ That work. That place.

⁶⁵ Музаккир ахбоб. Р. 47.

or similar to this office's function under the administration of the neighboring Safavies dynasty⁶⁶ - the works of scholars, poets and poets dedicated to the khan were delivered to the khan and after he accepted them, they were kept in order in the library⁶⁷. He also had additional duties. In particular, he copied rare and valuable books in the library, or, in times of need, he also acted as an ambassador of the ruler. For example, if Muhammad Yusuf Munshiy notes that he moved the divan of Khafiz Shiroziy by the order of Mawlana Khoja Yodgor Abdullaziz Khan⁶⁸, Khoja Samandar Termiziy and Muhammad Amin Bukhariy write that when Subkhankulikhan's son Siddiq Muhammad rebelled, Khoja Muhammad Amin sent a "kitobdor" to call him to order⁶⁹⁷⁰.

The task of the Bakhshi (بخشی), which is in the next place, was to allocate funds for construction works carried out in the country and control it⁷¹.

The task of the Amir's saiskhana was to prepare the royal horses, mules and camels, their necessary harnesses, collars, amulets, tabl (drum), tablchop, whip, muglai, jiga, gajjim, uzangi, cover and similar things⁷².

Next, the task of the devan of beds was to list the things that went into the humdar's treasury, and to respond to the clothing, weapons and their expenses⁷³.

In the next steps were mushrif khurd (مشرف خورد), poygirnavis (پایگیرنوس), devan of makhrams, and the devan of yasovuls. Among these, special attention should be paid to the Devan of Yasovullar. For example, the sources mention a lot of information about the Yasovuls working both in the presence of the khan and in the divan. It is noteworthy that most researchers associate them with one career⁷⁴. However, an in-depth analysis of the information about this career and comparison with special works devoted to the administration of neighboring countries requires a different approach to the issue. For example, even if we look at the administration of the Iranian state under the rule of the neighboring Safavies, there were "yasovuls of war", "yasovuls of conversation", and "yasovuls of assembly", each of which had its own task. Among them, the yasovuls of kur were engaged in the execution of the decrees of the devanbegi court, while the rest directly carried out the tasks of the ruler⁷⁵.

The analysis of the sources of the dynasty allows to divide the Yasovuls in the administration into two. For example, the Yasovuls of the first round were responsible for the safety of the Khan⁷⁶, they guarded the Khan's army and ensured his safety during his travels. In particular, the work "Muxit ut-tavorix" mentions the following information about this situation: "The old and the young came on foot to the mosque of Odina and "kissed the feet and legs" of the prophet (Subhonqulikhan - J.S.) with great pleasure and joy, they prayed. The tyrants with luxurious wealth would like to stop the citizen from this action. But Hazrat Khan, the dervishes, forbade the Yasovuls from this work⁷⁷. This information is also confirmed by the records of Mirzo Badi in the Devonian century. For example, he mentions the office of Yasovul among the posts that he mentioned as people of the pen, and he also mentions the name of Yasovul when he lists the posts that he served in the palace. With this, the rascals mentioned among the

⁶⁶ تاریخ عباسی یا روزنامه ملاجیال. تهران. ۱۳۶۶. ۱۷۰.

⁶⁷ That work. That place.

⁶⁸ Мукимханская история. С. 109.

⁶⁹ Дастан ул-мулк. Р. 196.

⁷⁰ Мухит ат-таворих. Р. 75.

⁷¹ Мачмаъ-ул-арқом. Баргаи. 154; Убайдулланома. Р. 142; Абулфайзхон тарихи. Р. 102.

⁷² That work. That place.

⁷³ That work. That place.

⁷⁴ Төзкірәтіл-мұлұқ. сәх. 87–88, 120–121.

⁷⁵ That work. That place.

⁷⁶ Тазқирад уш-шуаро. Р. 527.

⁷⁷ Мухит ат-таворих. Р. 99.

palace officials and servants are responsible for the negligence of the ruler as above. and those who are busy with the execution of the decisions of the office.

In particular, the task of the devan of yasovul, who was in the house of devan, was to collect various taxes and fees.

Muhammad Tolib writes the following sentences in his work "Matlab ut-tolibin" during the time of Boqi Muhammad Khan, mentioning the incident that happened with this dewan: "...he appointed Sharifzada Yasovul to collect the "zakot" of the province. The mission of this Yasovul was receiving the sheep belonging to Khan's people which were taken as zakot. When the khoja heard this, he brought the young man, laid him on the ground and beat him, and he died from the blows of the beatings⁷⁸. Or, in another place, it is said about the additional levy: "Abdulaziz Khan ordered to give one rifle for every fifty acres of land to the landowners of the Bukhara region for the provision of the army" Boba Yasovul was entrusted with the implementation of this work. This young man came to visit our great father and announced his service. This young man came to visit our great father and announced his service. Because of his great compassion for the Muslims, our holy father took the judgment from his neck, tore it, and hitting the poor man with his cane, he said: Your Khan is busy praying for the Muslims at this time. You made up this heresy! Asking for forgiveness, Yasovul left the relationship of our great father and brought the situation to the emirs of the time. From these notes, it is possible to confirm Mirzo Badi Devan's opinion that he also participated in the council of the devans.

And finally, there were four secretaries on the last level, the first one was the secretary of the secretary of devan (sarkori mukharriri), the second one was the secretary of state lands (amlok mirzosi), the third one was the chronicler (recorder of current events) and the fourth one was the secretary of the warehouse (the warehouse manager)⁷⁹. Each of them recorded the work process of the joint place⁸⁰.

It is also possible to find information in the sources that during the dynasty there were two mehtars whose duties were related to financial matters. For example, Javshan Qalmoq appoints mehtar Po'lad's son Ubaydullo to the position of senior mehtar. Qobuliy, who closely helped Javshan Qalmoq and at this time was working as a mehtari of the bed room, was dissatisfied with him because he was looking for this position and was not given it, and started to organize a rebellion against Javshan Qalmoq⁸¹. I. Nizomiddinov calls them "chief mehtar" and "ordinary mehtar"⁸². On the contrary, Mirzo Badi Devon's notes clarify the matter. According to him, the positions of mehtari kalon and mehtar of bed existed. If we look at the events related to the monetary reform of Muhammad Zaman Bukhariy in 1708, it can be seen that he was responsible for the salaries in the palace, the ruler's expenses, receiving and sending ambassadors, and the salaries allocated for the military⁸³.

It is noteworthy that Mirzo Badi Devon clearly mentions the duties of these two positions. The duty of the mehtari kalon, who belongs to the category of "umaros" mentioned by Mirzo Badi devan, was to collect 1/4 of the ushur (dahyak) from the Muslims, half of the ushur from the non-Muslims, and the ushur of the military with cash, grain and other found things⁸⁴, while the mehtari of bed was responsible for the necessary troops and soldiers fulfilled the task of providing clothes and paying salaries from the treasury⁸⁵.

⁷⁸ Матлаб ут-толибин. Р. 329.

⁷⁹ That work. Р. 204.

⁸⁰ Мачмаъ-ул-арқом. Баргаи. 156.

⁸¹ Тарихи Абулфайзхон. Р. 32.

⁸² XVI-XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари. Р. 70.

⁸³ Убайдулланома. Р. 138.

⁸⁴ That work. That place.

⁸⁵ That work. That place.

The chief's cabinet was tasked with accounting for state properties, mills, and stores, and paying the expenses of the ruler's harem⁸⁶.

As a conclusion, during the administration of the Ashtarkhanies dynasty, the activities of the central and regional government offices will not disappear completely, as during the Shaibanies period. On the contrary, there has been a change in its functions, and it will continue its activities as a state institution dealing mainly with the country's financial issues.

REFERENCES

1. İsgəndər Bəy Münşı Türkman. Dünyani bəzəyən Abbasin tarixi (Tarixe-aləmaraye-Abbasi). Bakı. 2010.
2. Təzkirətül-mülük, doktor Seyid Məhəmməd Dəbirsəyaqı nəşri, Tehran 1378.
3. Абдурахмон Толе. Ўзбекистон Фанлар академияси Шарқшунослик институти Шарқ қўлёзмалари фонди. Кўлёзма рақами11.
4. Аҳмад Дониш. Наводир ул-вақоे. Тошкент. 1964.
5. Ёрлиқлар тўплами. Ўзбекистон Фанлар академияси Шарқшунослик институти Шарқ қўлёзмалари фонди. Кўлёзма рақами1644.
6. Зайниддин Муҳаммад Восифий. Бадое ул-вақое. Тошкент. 1979.
7. Махмуд ибн Вали. Море тайн относительно доблестей благородных (География). Ташкент. 1977.
8. Мирзо Бадеи Девон. Мачмаъ-ул-арқом. Душанбе. 2015.
9. Мутрибий Самарқандий. Тазкират уш-шуаро. Тошкент. 2013.
10. Муҳаммад Юсуф Мунши. Муқимханскаяистория. Ташкент. 1956.
11. Муҳаммад Амин Бухорий. Муҳит ат-таворих. Тошкент. 2020.
12. Муҳаммад Замон Бухорий. Убайдулланома. Ўзбекистон Фанлар академияси Шарқшунослик институти Шарқ қўлёзмалари фонди. Кўлёзма рақами 1532.
13. Муҳаммад Толиб. Матлаб ут-толибин. Тошкент. 2016.
14. Муҳаммадвафо Карманаги. Тухфат ул-хони. Хўжанд. 2017.
15. Хўжа Самандар Термизий. Дастур ул-мулк. Тошкент. 2001.
16. Ҳасанхожа Нисорий. Музаккир аҳбоб. Тошкент. 1993.
17. Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланома. Биринчи жилд. Тошкент. 1999.
18. Ҳофиз Таниш Бухорий. Абдулланома. Иккинчи жилд. Тошкент. 2000.
19. ملا جلال الدین منجیم. تاریخ عباسی یا رؤزنامه ملاجلال. تهران. ۱۳۶۶. ۱۷۸.
20. Juvonmardiyev A. XVI-XIX asrlarda Farg'onada yer-suv masalalariga doir. Toshkent. 1965.
21. Selim Serkan Ükten. Buhara hanlig'i'nin askeri teskilati (1500 – 1868). Ankara. 2018.
22. Selim Serkan. 16 – 18. Asirlarda Buhara Hanlığı'na Gelen Batılı Seyyahlar ve Seyahatnameleri. Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi. Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi. Aralik. 2017, 18(2), 137 – 164.

⁸⁶ That work. That place.

23. Абдураимов М. Очерки аграрных отношений в Бухарским ханстве. Тошкент. 1970.
24. Азамат Зиё. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихи. Тошкент. 2001.
25. Алексеев.А.К.Политическая история Тукай-тимуридов по материалам персидского исторического сочинения Бахр ал-асрап. Санкт-Петербург. 2006.
26. Ахмедов. Б.А. История Балха. Ташкент. 1982.
27. Бартольд. В.В. Цемемониал при дворе узбекских хаев// Соч. Т. II. Ч. 2. Москва. 1964.
28. Низомиддинов. И.Ф. XVI-XVIII асрларда Ўрта Осиё – Ҳиндистон муносабатлари. Тошкент. 1966.
29. Сангирова. Д. Бухоро хонлиги давлат бошқарувида Нодир Девонбегининг ўрни. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тизимида даргоҳ ва девонлар // Республика илмий-амалий конференцияси материаллари тўплами. Тошкент. 2019.
30. Семенов. А.А. Бухарский трактат о чинах и званиях и об обязанностях носителей их в средневековой Бухаре//Советское Востоковедение. Том 5. 1948.
31. Чехович. О.Д. Документы к истории аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве (XVII – XIX вв.). Ташкент. 1954.